

of the origin of *M. arnoldiana* is correct, it is the offspring of two hybrids of different parentage, and is a good illustration of what can be obtained by crossing and recrossing the crabapples. It is a low, broad, bushy tree with long arching upper branches which are raised well above the general head of the plant and are wonderful objects when clothed from end to end with flowers and the blue sky is seen between. The flower buds, like those of *M. floribunda* are of deep rose color and the petals, after the flowers open, gradually turn from rose color to white. The flowers, however, are as large as those of *M. cerifera*, or nearly twice as large as those of *M. floribunda*, and the red fruit is intermediate in size between those of the parents." (Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University, Bulletin of Popular Information, May 16, 1918.)

*Merrillia caloxylon* (Rutaceae), 46647. **Katinga**. From Manila, Philippine Islands. Presented by Mr. E. D. Merrill, Botanist, Bureau of Science. A medium-sized tree with pale flaky bark, native of Siam. The compound leaves are made up of thirteen oblanceolate leaflets on a winged rachis. The pale yellowish green flowers are followed by yellow citron-like fruits four inches in diameter with a thick skin and green tasteless flesh. The tree is known as the **katinga**, and is famous in the Malay region for its beautiful wood which is of a light yellow color with dark brown streaks. It is fairly hard and takes a good polish. (Adapted from the Journal of the States Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, vol. 50, p. 113.)

*Nothofagus fusca* (Fagaceae), 46643. **Red Beech**. From Tapanui, New Zealand. Seeds presented by Mr. H. R. Wright, Avondale, Auckland, N. Z. A large tree often reaching a height of 100 feet and having a trunk diameter of 12 feet. The leaves, about one and one-half inches long, are oblong-ovate with serrate margins. It is sparsely distributed throughout the islands, in damp situations. (Adapted from Laing and Blackwell, Plants of New Zealand, pp. 133 and 134.)

*Oxalis tuberosa* (Oxalidaceae), 46659. **Oca**. From Ecuador. Collected by Dr. J. N. Rose, Associate Curator, U. S. National Herbarium. "No. 19. **Ocha**." (Rose.)

A plant related to our common sheep sorrel, widely cultivated in Peru and Bolivia for the sake of its fleshy rootstocks, which are an important article of food.